

Frederick county, August 3, 1774
ght from the subscriber, a constable
amed Joseph Barker, an English
of age; he is a well looking
mplexion, about 5 feet 10 inches
ook with him, a reddish coloured
coat with a velvet cape, two white
bound with red, two pair of pas-
ir of old leather breeches, a pair
ings, a pair of thread ditto, old
He wears his own dark hair tied
of he is gone in company with
nown to me, as I have missed two
ture, one of which is a large
high, paces naturally; the other
at 14 hands and a half high, paces
he is low before, crest fallen, and
the horses are both good before
him a half worn saddle and carb
ples is gone off the fore part of
near side. Whoever takes up said
him home to the subscriber, shall
les from home, 10 dollars, and
man, and the two horses, and a
greater distance for the servant and
if

RICHARD CRABE
of 20 very fine hams, for work
will be given, enquire at the
ry good single chair harness and
ether, or separately.

ore Town, 26th September, 1774
R S A L E,
land, containing 657 acres lying
of this county, about 28 miles
near to Hardigan's tavern, the
or the culture of light tobacco
ll be sold cheap, and two or three
Apply to Mr. Ebenezer Mack

September 28, 1774
D to my custody as a runaway
man, who says he belongs to Ed-
ederick county, he is a thin spare
of snabrig shirt and an old jacket
pair of stockings on without feet
a small negro man who appears
a fearnought jacket, old cross
e says he belongs to Francis Pri-
e county. Their masters prede-
way, and pay charges to

WILLIAM NOKE, Clerk.
September 22, 1774
of Mitchell and Galtier being
by mutual consent, all persons
requested to pay their respective
chell; and those who have any
said partnership, are requested to
unts, which will be settled by

DAVID MITCHELL,
JOSEPH GAITHER.
A L G L A S S E S,
AU intends performing on that
ument every day, between the
he afternoon, next door to Mr
library--half a dollar each.
ened his dancing and fencing
merit the encouragement of the

Annapolis, August 29, 1774
John Pitt, Barbados and Jamaica
to six years old, by the highest
Barbados run by the hoghead
by the barrel or smaller quanti-
raifins, &c. &c.

Virginia, June, 1774
of the honourable the general
rorney from Colonel George
is now in London, will be sold
acres of land in the county of
left's ordinary, about 12 miles
from Alexandria, and 35 from
back; this land is well known by
Bull Run Mountains, and is very

Shannondoh river in the county
te to Snicker's ordinary, and
about seven miles; as this tract
one of the first in the part of the
city cannot be questioned, it is
suit of two mills on land streams
y; there are now on it six plantations
or cropping, one hundred and
large and choice flocks of horses,
breed) black cattle, hogs, and
with the crops of corn and wheat
ted to be upwards of 2000 bar-
will be sold on the premises of
mber next, if fair, or the next
lands will be sold at Well's
of the same month; both made
to suit every kind of purchase,
applying to Mr. Francis Peyton,
a land; and Mr. William Daw-
Shannondoh tract.

are two good blacksmiths, who
ceding truly and skilful way
k cattle and grown hogs will be
pounds, will be allowed credit
giving bond and security to the
e prepared to make conveyance

JOHN TAYLOR.
GEORGE WASHINGTON
Militant, captain William
dred pounds; cost of goods, con-
inens and freighting, Kendall
se cloth, shoes, nails, felt, and
will sell at a moderate price

D. STEPHENSON
and SO IN.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1774.

VIENNA, July 16.

WE are assured that the Turks never be-
fore shewed so much intrepidity as in
the action between them and the Russi-
ans on the 20th of last month. It con-
tinued for four hours in the midst of a
wood, except the last attack, which was on a plain. The
Turks returned four times to the charge, and would cer-
tainly have cut in pieces a whole regiment of infantry, if
quadrions of hussars had not opportunely come to their
assistance, and attacked the Turks in flank. As it was,
great numbers of Russians were killed. Since this af-
fair, the light troops of prince Kamenski have extend-
ed themselves towards Schumna and Varna. The
communication between Silistria and Varna is already
cut off.

The 22d of June field-marshal Romanzow passed the
Danube at Gurabola. The 26th he advanced within
four leagues of Silistria, where he fixed his head-
quarters. According to appearances, his intention seems to
be to make another attack on that place, as all necessary
dispositions for that purpose are carrying on upon the
land which is opposite that fortress, and to which ge-
neral Lloyd, an Englishman, has received orders to re-
pair with four regiments, whilst general Soltikow is to
observe the motions of that body of Turks which is
near Rutzig.

PARIS, July 29. We learn, from all parts, that
the harvest this year is most abundant. Our letters
from Vienna, Smyrna, France, England, the borders of
the Baltic, as well as all the countries adjoining us,
confirm the above accounts. The letters from Eng-
land mention, that there has not been so fertile a year
as the present since 1731.

AUGUST 5. The last letters from Vienna, of the best
authority, advise, that the Russian general count de
Romanzow, after having passed the Danube with all his
army, and rested his troops a few hours, marched at
their head with so much agility against the Turks, that
the grand visir, not expecting to be so suddenly sur-
prised, quitted his advantageous situation very precipi-
tately, and retired with his army under the cannon of
Adrianople, abandoning his camp, and the towns of
Silistria and Varna, to the mercy of the Russians, who
took possession of them, and at the same time became
masters of Bulgaria, and of the Danube. It is said that
the great panic with which the Turks were seized, on
account of the late advantages gained over them by the
Russians, occasioned such a desertion among the troops
that the visir found himself obliged to make this retreat.

WARSAW, August 3. The treaty lately signed be-
twixt the Russians and the Porte contains 28 articles,
but the following most material ones are all that are at
present known.

1. The absolute independence of the Crimea, and
that their Chans shall for the future have no further du-
ties to render the grand signior than such as are due to
him as the supreme calif of the mahometan religion.
2. Russia shall have a free navigation and trade in
the Black sea, and in all the harbours, rivers, and ports
of the Turkish empire.
3. The fortresses Asoph, Jenekale, Kertsch, and
Kimburn, with their districts, and a tract of land be-
tween the rivers Bug and Dnieper, shall belong to Russia.
4. Russia shall have the liberty of building new for-
tresses, and repairing the old ones, as they think fit.
5. The Porte shall always give the reigning sovereign
of Russia the title of Padichach, that is, Emperor of all
the Russias.
6. Russia returns her conquests, stipulating certain pre-
rogatives and privileges for the inhabitants of the provin-
ces and islands restored, which puts them in security; and,
7. The Porte engages to pay Russia a large sum of
money, not less than forty-eight millions, nor more
than seventy millions of piasters, to defray the ex-
pences that empire has been at during the war, and to
give them all the artillery they have in their army.

The news of the conclusion of peace between Russia
and the Porte causes the greatest fermentation here;
some hope that an end of all our troubles and divisions
will follow; others, on the contrary, think that we shall
be exposed to greater misfortunes than we have already
suffered. Prince Repnin, who has resided here some
years as ambassador from Russia, after signing the peace,
set off himself with that important news to his court, to
have it ratified by his sovereign. The deplorable situa-
tion to which the grand visir was reduced by the skil-
ful management of the field-marshal count Romanzow
was the cause of this great event. The marshal having
first sent about 50,000 of his men over the Danube,
passed it himself without any obstacle from the grand
visir. He then kept Silistria in awe with a corps under
major-general Lloyd (an Englishman, who wrote, ad-
mirably, the campaigns of the last continental war) and
Kuzug, with another division under general Sol-
tikow, who at the same time cut off the communication
with Varna. Marshal Romanzow, with the heavy ar-
tillery, held such a position near Schomla, as cut off the
communication between the grand visir together with
the grand Turkish army and their magazines; and in-
tercepted all their provisions. He placed general Ka-
minski in an advanced position to stop any succours
that might come to their relief. An Ottoman corps of
10,000 waggons from Adrianople, escorted by 28,000
men, was coming for that purpose; but was beaten by
general Kaminski, and all the waggons taken; an ac-
count of which being brought to the Turkish camp,
the grand visir found his army ready to mutiny for
want of provision, and that he could not give battle in
that position, without manifestly exposing himself to a
defeat; therefore, after attempting to no purpose the

renewal of negotiations and recommencing of a con-
gress, he was obliged, on the 21st of July, to sign the
conditions which the Russians imposed, and which are
nearly the same as they required at the congresses of
Foczani and Bucharest, in 1772, and 1773.

VIENNA, August 4. This day, at noon, a courier ar-
rived here with the news of peace between Russia and
the Porte having been concluded on the 17th of July,
at the head-quarters at Buyack Canarochi, and signed,
on the part of their respective sovereigns, by marshal
count Romanzow, and Achmed Effendi, chiagi to the
grand visir.

WARSAW, August 13. The peace lately concluded
between Russia and the Porte is the topic of every con-
versation, and the astonishment of all the politicians.
It is impossible it should turn out so, say they, but the
grand visir was bribed by count Romanzow to sign that
scandalous agreement. The Russian troops on the
other side of the Danube did not exceed 18,000, mostly
undisciplined recruits, who had never seen a battle; but
how so small an army could conquer 130,000 well disci-
plined troops, or how the grand visir will be able to de-
fend his conduct at Constantinople, it is impossible as
yet to determine. In the mean time the peace is con-
cluded, and that to the great surprise of those powers
who had offered themselves as mediators, and intended
to manage the peace as best suited their own interest;
but how much were they disappointed in finding that a
million of rubles to the grand visir was the only medi-
ating power that could obtain so glorious a peace for
Russia, by which she will become so powerful, as well
by sea as land, that none of the princes of Europe will
be able to cope with her; but whether the fate of Po-
land is determined by that peace, or what is agreed on
with regard to the unhappy republic is entirely un-
known, which occasioned a belief that the grand visir
had agreed to subject the whole country to Russia, upon
which the Austrian and Prussian ministers here pressed
the delegates to sign the plan of the council permanent,
which was done by the delegates on Saturday last, and
by the king on the Sunday following. In the mean
time a great revolution is talked of here, which is to be
effected by Russia, in conjunction with our court; and
many assert that the court of Berlin is to have a hand
in it, though on this occasion obliged to play a double
part.

LONDON, August 1.

IT is said that a French nobleman of great quality is
in London incog. settling some business relative to
Poland. He is so cautious of being seen that he never
goes out of his lodging till late at night, when he goes
in a chair to Downing-street, from whence he is con-
veyed in a coach, attended by a certain lord, to such
places as their business may require. 'Tis thought this
will make the king of Prussia sweat and fret when he is
acquainted with it.

AUGUST 3. A great misunderstanding is said to prevail
between the courts of Madrid and Lisbon; it is said
that the latter has given orders to its ambassador to
leave the Spanish dominions unless a proper regard is
paid to some remonstrances which he has lately offered
upon matters of great importance.

AUGUST 12. Last night a Prussian courier, said to be a
person of great distinction, arrived at St. James's with
some dispatches from his majesty the king of Prussia,
which were immediately transmitted to Kew.

It was last night believed, that the premium of insu-
rance on British ships and merchandise bound to the
southward, will soon be considerably advanced.

Several papers respecting the Manilla affair, are now
said to be under the consideration of the privy council.

AUGUST 13. An express was sent off three weeks ago
to Canada, to arm the militia of that country with all
convenient speed. The reason of this order may be ea-
sily guessed, to have a body of forces in readiness to
assist the operations of General Gage in reducing the mal-
contents of the provinces.

It is said that Sir George Howard will very soon be
appointed Governor to one of the principal colonies in
North America.

The Warlaw Gazette, of July 27th, gives the fol-
lowing account of the terms of the peace concluded be-
tween Russia and the Porte on the 17th ult. Russia is to
have twenty millions Loewen dollars as a compensation
for the expence of the war; she is also to have a free na-
vigation on the Black sea, and the independency of the
Crimea is to be allowed. According to that Gazette,
the peace was signed between Prince Repnin and Reis
Effendi. Thus, at last, an end is put to a war in which
it is thought no less than 3 or 400,000 men have been
carried off, and of which neither side will have much to
boast.

The convention between our court and that of St.
Peterburg, relative to the exemption of British vessels
from paying duties of entry in any of the Russian ports,
is concluded, and will soon be made public.

Several transport ships are contracted for, on Govern-
ment account, to carry forces to America.

One house in this city only remits over to Holland,
half-yearly, 80,000l. for the interest of money which
the Dutch have in our public funds.

It is privately whispered, that within these few days
some very disagreeable things have passed between our
ministers and the Dutch ambassador, concerning some
late transactions in America, which have been hitherto
concealed from the public eye.

The safety of the nation dwells with the common
people. If they will refrain from drink and bribery,
they may return a Parliament that, by a miracle, may
save their country.

The letters that went from Paris the 23d of July last

were stopped going out, and several of them opened;
others which were not opened were detained till the
following post, all which occasion various speculations.

AUGUST 18. Advice is said to have been received from
Paris, that the king of Spain has actually influed on the
co-operation of the court of France with him, in a
scheme to be put immediately into execution, and in
case of non-compliance threatened to dissolve the alli-
ance now subsisting between the two crowns; and that
a council was summoned, when it was determined to
favour the demand of his catholic majesty.

A defection has already begun to take place amongst
the troops at Boston: a serjeant and eight men have de-
serted from one of the regiments, a corporal and four
men from another.

It is said that Governor Hutchinson will have a pen-
sion, for life, on the Irish establishment.

Advice is received from Jamaica, that Sir George
Bridges Rodney had dispatched a man of war and
a schooner to the Havannah, to desire the gover-
nor to deliver up all the English shipwrights, arti-
ficers, &c. employed there, which request was not only
absolutely refused, but the man of war was ordered to
quit the place immediately.

Several patents of Irish peerage are now making out;
amongst them there are, for certain, two patriots in the
Irish house of common.

There hath been already 200,000l. in light gold
brought to the bank, which has been exchanged for
current coin.

The following melancholy affair happened lately at
the court of Denmark: a captain having asked a fa-
vour from the king, he granted it; but when Prince
Frederick, the Princess Dowager's son, hearing of it, he
says to the captain "You shall not have that favour
done you." The captain answered, "Then you and
the princess dowager are more king than the king him-
self." Immediately the prince drew his sword, and
stabbed him to the heart. Let us admire the happiness
of our constitution! Would a prince of Britain have
escaped the punishment due to so base an action?

BATH, August 15. On Tuesday last Mr. Dupre's fa-
mous horse Amphiboleigy, rode by himself, trotted six-
teen miles on the London road, near this city, for a
wager of 100 guineas. He was allowed an hour to do
it, but performed it with ease in five minutes within the
time.

LIVERPOOL, August 19. On Tuesday night last, we had
a violent storm here at N. W. in which the Philadel-
phia packet, Capt. Hallock, who failed from hence
that evening for Maryland, was drove upon Hoyle
Bank, where she beat to pieces; two of the hands, the
ship and cargo, are totally lost.

AUGUST 20. It is said that a large sum of money has
been remitted in a very private manner to the court of
Berlin.

A regiment of soldiers is ordered to embark for Ja-
maica, on board the men of war which are to sail from
Portsmouth for that island.

Orders were on Tuesday sent off from the war office
to Ireland, to discharge the transports which were taken
up at Corke and Kinsale on government account, a stop
being put to the embarkation of troops from that kingdom.

It is said that a battalion of the guards will have or-
ders to hold themselves in readiness to embark for Bos-
ton on the shortest notice.

AUGUST 23. Immediately after the death of the late
French king, orders were given for reducing the land-
forces of that kingdom, and for discharging a number
of hired troops, among which were the Swiss and Dou-
blone guards, but within these three weeks this order
has been countermanded.

Orders, we are informed, are sent over to Ireland to
lay an embargo upon all salt provisions sold to the
French or Spaniards.

AUGUST 26. The island of Candia, which is ceded by
the empress of Russia to Great Britain, according to
treaty, is situate in the Mediterranean sea, just at the
mouth of the Archipelago, in lat. 35 deg. 19 min. N.
long. 25 deg. 23 min. E. It is the ancient Crete, is
200 miles long, and 60 broad, almost equally distant
from Europe, Asia, and Africa, in the center of the
whole, and is a place of great trade, resorted to by all
the nations of Europe. It has two large bays or an-
chorage for shipping, one at Candia, the capital, the
other at Canea, and a smaller one at Brofa, which last is
chiefly resorted to by the Italians. It will be of the ut-
most consequence to the Levant trade, and a small force
will be enough to keep it in the hands of the English.

The political balance of Europe seems at present to be
in a very critical situation. France, Spain, Austria,
Sardinia, and Sweden, as politicians tell us, are to join
against Great Britain, Russia, and Prussia. As to the
empress queen, she may have complaints against the elec-
tor of Hanover; but the part France inclined to take
against her in the Polish affairs is a business that cannot
but remain alta in mente repositum; and while this is
the case, little of sincerity can be expected from that
quarter. Sweden, indeed, may remember the illicit
transfer of Bremen and Verden in the reign of George I.
and may besides have a propensity towards France; but
as for Sardinia, what can tempt her monarch to this
breach? surely not the barren hills of Corsica, inhabit-
ed by an iron race of men; it were absurd to suppose
it. On the other hand, Catherine may, in case of a war,
serve us as long as it will serve herself; and as for the
royal plunderer of Prussia, it is highly probable that he
will break his universal emagaeats with any other power
concerned in the division of Poland, till the partition
has caused a quarrel, and then he will just take his
side which will coincide with his own interest. In this
view of matters, the alliances talked of are not very